to some thousands of people elsewhere. This means that it is killing the business of our country. I do not know why we have to wait till the survey is over. If any Hon'ble Member will take the task of going to Alleppey, he can find out how far the matting industries have progressed there. If you go into the interior parts there you can find that so many people are engaged in matting works and are earning their livelihood. Similarly we can have so many industries here. We do not want the Government to empty the whole treasury to invest on these industries but we want only some aid from the Government. When the name of the Government is there we can sell shares in the market. I think the subjects of this State will come forward and take shares and thus help the middle class people and even lift up the country. So I hope the Government will consider this question. We want only some aid from the Government. I do not know what relief the fourth stage of the Harbour is going to bring to the middle class people. There is no chance of a footing in that Department for Cochinites. When we bring forward the question of giving some aid by the Government, we hear from the Treasury Benches that we have to wait for some time more. We will wait. But the whole thing in the end will collapse. With these words I press the motion to a division.

Motion put and negatived.

(6) Judicial Officers as executive Heads of Departments.

Mr. A. Eachara Menon.—Sir, the Resolution that stands in my name reads thus:—"That this Council recommends to the Government that in future no Judicial officer of above the status of an Additional District Judge be appointed as executive Heads of Departments." That no officer from the judiciary should be drafted to the executive is a principle which has been admitted by all the civilized Governments. It has been observed in this State also to such an extent that it was made possible for a second grade officer to act as Diwan of Cochin. There had been fragrant violations as well of this policy here. I had specially said that no judicial officer of above the status of Additional District Judge should be drafted to the executive. Because according to me the District Judges should have no other thought than that of equipping themselves by dealing out even-handed justice and studying case law to adorn the highest judicial tribunal of the Cochin State. That tribunal, I may remark, I pray to be excused for remarking, as at present constituted has, not the very high appreciation of the general public. The services were considered top-heavy and one of the chief reference to the Special Finance Committee was to see how that can be set right without affect-

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ing the efficiency of the service. But unfortunately all the high-paid officials were included in the Committee and they helped themselves, leaving the reference alone. Even then the Committee had suggested some modification in the pay of the District Judges. The pay of the Commissioners of Excise and Devaswams, augmented by the little amount of T. A. that they would get and bereft of the agony of sitting from 11 a. m. to 5 p. m., allures these Judges to scramble for the post of these commissionerships. I would think that these commissionerships should be a close preserve for the Tahsildars, the Superintendent of Anchal, the Superintendent of Registration, and the District Munsiffs, etc., who are now found to be round men in square holes. It the Government would only adopt the suggestion made by the Finance Committee with regard to the pay of the District Judges and reduce the pay of the Commissioners to grade with the pay of those who aspire for them, I am sure the Government will be helped much in the worry caused in making these appointments. With these few words I commend the resolution to the acceptance of this House.

മിസ്റ്റർ കെ. അയ്യപ്പൻ.—സർ, ഞാൻ ഈ നിശ്ചയത്തെ പിന്താങ്ങുന്നു. ചീഫ്കോട്ടിലെ ജഡ്ജിമാരുടെ ശമ്പളം ഗ്രേഡില്ലാതെ ഒരു തുകയാക്കിയിരിക്കുന്നതിൽ അടങ്ങിയിരിക്കുന്ന തത്വം എന്താണ്. ശമ്പളക്കൂടുതലിനു ശ്രമിക്കാനുള്ള പ്രലോഭനംകൂടി അവർക്കുണ്ടാകരുതെന്നു വെച്ചാണ് അവരുടെ ശമ്പളത്തിനു ഗ്രേഡില്ലാതായിരിക്കുന്നതു. യാതൊരു പ്രലോഭനത്തിനും ഇടയില്ലാത്ത ഒരു ശുദ്ധമണ്ഡലത്തിലാണ് ജഡ്ജിമാർ ഇരിക്കേണ്ടതു്. എക്സ്കൂട്ടിവിലേക്കുള്ള കയറ്റത്തിനു് കണ്ണുവെക്കാൻ ജഡ്ജിമാരെ അനുവദിക്കരുതു്. ചീഫ് ജഡ്ജി ദിവാനാകാൻ നോക്കുന്നു എന്നുവെക്കുക അദ്ദേഹം അദ്ദേഹം ആരുടെയെല്ലാം സേവ സമ്പാദിക്കേണ്ടിവരും. ആ സ്ഥിതിയിൽ അദ്ദേഹത്തിനു് നല്ല ജഡ്ജിയായിരിക്കാൻ കഴിയുമോ? ജൂഡീഷ്യലും എക്സിക്യൂട്ടിവും വകുപ്പുകൾ തമ്മിൽ വളരെ വ്യത്യസ്തങ്ങളാണ്. രണ്ടിലും രണ്ടുമാതിരി വാസനകളും ചരിത്രങ്ങളും അറിവുകളുമാണ് ആവശ്യമുള്ളതു്. ഒന്നിലിരുന്നു ശോഭിച്ച ഒരാൾ മറ്റതിൽ ശോഭിക്കുവാൻ ഇടയില്ല. നമ്മുടെ രാജ്യത്തെ അനുഭവം അങ്ങനെയാണ്. നല്ല ഒന്നാം ജഡ്ജി എന്നു പേരെടുത്ത ആൾ ചീഫ് ദിവാൻജി എന്ന ദുഷ്പേരു സമ്പാദിക്കുന്നതായിട്ടാണ് ഇവിടെനമ്മുടെ അനുഭവം. ഈ നിശ്ചയം സ്വീകരിക്കുന്നതുകൊണ്ടു് ഒരു ചെറിയ രാജ്യമായ കൊച്ചിയിൽ ഗവർമ്മെണ്ടിനു് ചിലപ്പോൾ പ്രയാസങ്ങൾ നേരിട്ടേക്കാം. എങ്കിലും ഇതിലെത്രയോ തവണ സാമാന്യനീതി സ്ഥാപിക്കുന്നതിനു ഗവർമ്മെണ്ടിനു് സാധിക്കുന്നതാണ്. ഗവർമ്മെണ്ടു് അങ്ങനെ ചെയ്യേണ്ടതുമാണ്.

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Dr. A. R. Menon.—Sir, I perfectly agree with the Hon'ble mover of this resolution that it is a sign of all civilized Governments that there should be a separation of the executive function and the judiciary. It is almost a truism and it does not require any further argument to emphasise these facts to commend it to the notice of this House. We, in the Special Finance Committee, went a step further and even in the executive departments divided the various departments—we mean a few of us—and we appealed to lay down as a principle of guidance that members of one department shall be satisfied with that department and shall not be transferred into any other department. Let me make my meaning clear. Suppose in the Police department a man enters, that man shall remain and retire as a Police Officer. Similarly in the Excise department if a person enters that department he shall remain and retire as an Excise Officer. In order that everybody may get reasonable promotion we brought forward another recommendation that each of these departments shall have a Commissioner and a Deputy Commissioner so that the difficulty of promoting a man who gets only Rs. 250 to a post of Rs. 700 or Rs. 800 may be obviated. One can quite well understand that in a State where there are men holding posts carrying a salary of Rs. 400 or Rs. 500 in different departments it will be quite difficult to promote a man drawing only Rs. 200 in the same department to the post drawing a salary of Rs. 700 or 800. But by the addition of a Deputy and fixing his pay midway between that of the Chief and the present pay of the second grade man, he could be promoted to the post of the Commissioner. We are anxious that a man who has worked in a certain department and acquired certain knowledge and experience must remain in that department for a prolonged period and his services will be of greater value to the State than the service of one who is simply knocked about as a result of exigencies of service. That is due to the existing condition which compels the Government to promote a man although he has not the requisite qualification to hold that place. In other words, the promotions have been made on consideration of the rights and interests of the officers rather than the consideration of the interest of the Sate That was the position.

But then we were met by an argument, which was unassailable and even today is unassailable, that if we introduce this ideal system in a very small State like ours, the resulting economic commitments or the resulting monetary commitment will be of such a nature that the State will not be able to bear the burden. I believe the State will have to incur more expenses in the administration than they are doing today. But it remains all the same that it would be for the benefit of all the parties con-

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cerned and it will be for the benefit of the State if such an ideal system is introduced. But if it be so, what I want to say is that there should be a separation of the judiciary from the executive. The qualities necessary for a judicial officer are entirely very different from the qualities necessary for an executive officer. For a judicial officer there must be that judicial frame of mind, absolute impartiality, that calmness, that tendency to speculate upon God and then after a process of thinking has to come to a decision. But what does the executive officer want? The executive officer should act and then think. The Judicial officer thinks and then he acts. Can any executive officer who indulges in the process of thinking become a good executive officer? The executive officer should act and then he thinks to find out the reasons and the logic of such an action. That is the way of an executive officer. Therefore the conditions necessary to make a very good judicial officer are exactly the reverse of the conditions necessary to make a good executive officer.

Now, I have got a very high regard of the intellectual capacity of the gentlemen who constitute the Government. No one appreciates your talents more than I do. But I am not prepared to call you intellectual geniouses. I can appreciate the agility of your mind, the subtlety of the brain, but there is a limitation to everything. What do you say of one gentleman, who within the period of 5 years—he is a dear friend of mine—has occupied the position of the Sirkar Vakil, the position of the District and Sessions Jude, the position of the Secretary to the Government, the position of the Devaswam and Excise Commissioners, *i. e.*, from religion to liquor trade, and last but by no means the least the Head of the Revenue Department? Certainly such a man should be a genious to execute his duties properly, or it comes to mean that the presence of the Head of a Department in our State makes very little difference so far as the working of that department is concerned. But all these considerations are of course modified to a very great extent when we consider the expenses involved in carrying out these reforms. While I sympathise with this resolution, I press upon the Government that as far as possible this principle should be adhered to. But I am not prepared to accept the line of demarcation shown in the resolution. It says that "no judicial officer of above the status of an Additional District Judge be appointed as executive Heads of Departments". I can quite well understand the principle that a Judicial Officer should not be drafted to the executive. But I do not know why the line of demarcation should be drawn just below the Additonal Sessions Judge. All I want to say is that

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the Government will consider all these things and that transferring of officers from one department to another will as far as possible be minimised. It would be a very useful thing to the State if the judiciary and the executive are kept apart. But by this arrangement the Judicial impartiality or judicial independence has not been tampered with. I am perfectly certain that the judicial impartiality and judicial honesty and integrity obtained in the State is second to none in any judicial court in any part of India. (*Hear, hear.*) With these few words I do not propose either to vote for or against the motion.

Mr. A. Sankara Poduval.—Sir, I am sorry I cannot see eye to eye, either with the mover of the resolution or the seconder. Surely I am not an advocate of thoughtless or impulsive action either by an executive officer or a judicial officer. It is not for me to diagnose either the pathological or the psychological aspects of the minds of the officers of our State. What I want to impress upon the House is, that a study of law has never been considered to be a barrier to hold office either in the executive line or in the judicial department. It is too well-known that in Great Britain the study of law is resorted to as a matter of general education, and as a finishing course whatever line of work a person may be inclined to adopt. Now the resolution, as it stands, affects particularly the District Judges and Judges of the Chief Court so far as this State is concerned. Apart from other considerations it would be seen from the Civil List that these two District Judges do not draw a salary equivalent even to that of second grade Heads of Departments. That is an anomaly. We find some second grade Heads of Departments drawing Rs. 650 but one of our District Judges draws only Rs. 600 and the other Rs. 500. Personally I do not see why there should be a difference in the salaries of the two District Judges. They should be put on the same scale. That two District Judges who may otherwise be competent should not be transferred as Heads of executive Departments and should be content to wait for vacancies arising in the Chief Court, I think, is a principle for which I can find no justification. First of all on general grounds of public policy this resolution has to be opposed. A judicial officer hears and understands both sides of the question. Surely it is not for this House to say that executive officers should not be of this type, but should take a one-sided view of questions. He has also to understand both sides of the question before he decides on a definite course of action. That is an accomplishment which every man should be proud to possess. An executive officer should not be carried away, by impulses; he should not act irrespective of the con-

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sidérations affecting one party or the other, or affecting the Government on the one side and the citizen on the other. Now let us see how the Imperial Government views the matter. Members of the Indian Civil Service are indifferently appointed as Collectors and District Judges as exigencies arise, and some of them even rise to the High Court. It is the quality and the capacity of the individual that decides the question. There is no special disqualification in being a Barrister or a Vakil to hold any particular post. The true test is capacity, culture, character, and integrity. To adopt a rule like this and to lay down for all time that judicial officers above the status of Additional District Judges should not be appointed as executive officers would be certainly ruinous and disastrous to the best interests of the State. Of course I have heard it said in this Council—probably a repetition of what is contained in the Cochin State Manual—a statement which is absolutely unwarranted. The Cochin State Manual says, that our judicial officers appointed as Diwans have been failures. I take serious objection to that statement and to the echo of that in this House. I am on the other hand strongly of opinion that some of the judges of the Chief Court and even a judge of the Trichur District Court, Mr. Thiruvenkitachariar, who have been appointed as Diwans in the State, have been exceptionally good and capable Diwans responsible for effecting reforms of great importance, of far reaching importance to the State. Upon any consideration of the matter, I think it would be disastrous to the best interests of the State to lay down any hard and fast rule like this. The illustration brought forward by the Member for Cheruviruthi is also interesting. I have heard of a yarn of Mr. Subramania Ayyar of Trivandrum who was a doctor. He was a man of general culture, clever not only in the practice of surgery and medicine but of versatile capacity. A vacancy arose for the appointment of Diwan Peishkar and Dr. Subramania Ayyar was said to have cried out, "Oh, for some power to divest me of my medical degree". It was thought that his being an M. B. C. M. was a disqualification for appointment as Diwan Peishkar. But better sense prevailed. His medical diploma was considered to be no impediment. He was appointed as Diwan Peishkar and he proved to be one of the best Diwan Peishkars in Travancore.

Mr. K. Ayyappan.—As a doctor he was a failure.

Mr. A. Sankara Poduval.—He may or may not have been. We are not concerned with that for the purpose of this resolution. Officers holding the status of Additional District Judge, District Judge, and Judge of the Chief Court are in the first instance Graduates in Arts. They start with this degree in arts and that.

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is perhaps all that an executive officer in any other department possesses. Is the additional qualification of a Degree in Law an impediment to executive work? It should on the other hand be considered to be a valuable asset, and I cannot see any principle which could be vindicated by the acceptance of this resolution by the House. Nodoubt it is a trite saying that it is desirable to separate the executive from the judiciary. That is a rule of principle, laying down that the two functions should not be entrusted to one and the same individual. But that has no application so far as filling of posts and transfers are concerned. It depends upon entirely a man's capacity. Every judical officer is not going to be drafted into the executive. In these circumstances, the acceptance of this resolution is unwarranted and would be against the best interests of the State; and as the Hon'ble Member for Cheruviruthy remarked, in a little State like Cochin, considerations like these are entirely beside the point.

Mr. C. A. Ouseph.—Sir, there is much in this resoultion to commend it to the acceptance of this House. That the judiciary and the executive should be independent of each other is a proposition accepted long long ago and acted upon by all the civilised Governments and Cochin too has followed. But there is one difficulty. That the transfer of a judicial officer at some time or other, perhaps on account of exigencies of service, into the executive line should be tabooed for all time and for any purpose is a rule which Government will not always find possible to follow. In the Cochin State the rule could have been followed without violation if the Government had refrained from pitchforking men into service now and then. What the Government of Cochin have been doing during the past 10 or 15 years is this: They will draft some men either into the executive or into the judiciary. They will keep them there on a small salary and when the time is ripe for them to get a promotion and to draw a better scale of pay somebody else will be pitchforked and all opening for these men will be closed effectively. It is my painful duty here to remark that latterly Cochin has had to feel that on account of certain relationship men are drafted into service without any great necessity and justification. Royalty has not been having a great influence in the drafting of meninto the service. But the experience of the last dozen years has gone to show that any relationship with Royalty is a certificate for appointment on the very highest scale.

President.—You are breaking the rule. You are not entitled to make any such mention.

Mr. C. A. Ouseph.—I am sorry. Now, we find several instances of men taken into service who would not have been

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taken into service if they were coming from the commoners. Instances have been cited in this Council, times without number, where men have been taken into service in the very highest positions soon after their coming out of the College. That I call pitchforking. That effectively closes all ways of promotion open to men whom you have taken earlier into service. It is, therefore, Sir, that it becomes necessary for you to transfer men from here to there and from there to here indiscriminately. Such being the state of things in Cochin it is not possible to act upon the spirit of the resolution which the Hon'ble Member has moved. Therefore, I oppose it.

Mr. Joseph Pettah.—I beg to oppose the resolution. It is, as one Hon'ble Member has already said, all very good in theory to say that there should not be any transfer from the judiciary to the executive, or, for that matter, from one executive line to another. It may, perhaps, be a good *ideal* to keep watertight every department, whether executive or judicial. At the very outset, however, I would say that some of us seem to be labouring under a confusion in speaking of the "separation of the judiciary from the executive" as an argument in the present connection. That phrase has nothing to do with the transfer of a man from the executive line to the judiciary. That phrase means something else. It means that one and the same officer cannot be invested with executive and judicial powers at one and the same time. In other words, the executive and judicial functions should not be combined in one and the same officer. That is what we mean by saying that the judiciary and the executive should be kept separate. If a man from the executive line is appointed to the judiciary that does not mean combining judicial with executive functions.

One Hon'ble Member spoke of the high qualifications that are required for men of the judiciary. Are not these qualifications required also for the executive officers? Are they not also dealing with the property, and life and other valuable assets of the citizens? Take, for instance, the Commissioner of Police. He has to deal very intimately with the people; he is a very responsible officer. I am sure he must have a very high integrity and certain other qualifications, which are necessary also in the case of judicial officers. Again, how these judicial officers would be open to temptation and how their work would suffer, if the prospect of appointment to the executive line is held out to them, is not understood. The District Judge may have prospects of promotion. Will that in any way impair his efficiency as Judge? The prospect of promotion—should it not also affect all executive officers? In that case, no prospect of promotion

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should be given to any officer, because that prospect will impair efficiency and lead to corruption. It is absurd on the face of it. On the contrary, prospect of promotion must lead to efficient work, to integrity, honesty and so on, so that he may deserve the promotion that is held out to him.

Another thing. This resolution speaks of not appointing to executive posts judicial officers *above the status of an Additional District Judge*. This seems to be very curious. Why should this bar be placed particularly on officers *above* the status of an Additional District Judge? For the matter of that, in Cochin, the Additional Judges are also permanent hands. They are also permanent officers. Why should there be a distinction made between an additional and a permanent District Judge is not clear. Nor has the mover of the resolution explained his position for putting that restriction in his resolution.

Now the most serious objection to this resolution, as has already been pointed out by the Hon'ble Member for Cheruviruthi, is that it would enormously increase the cost of the civil service. Sometime ago in this Council there was a proposal for keeping all the departments water-tight. The suggestion was that nobody should be transferred from one department to another; and in order to facilitate this procedure, it was proposed that a second best should be trained up in every department, to take the place of the Head of the Department when he retired or went on leave. That there is a matter which came up for consideration before this House; and it was very pertinently pointed out on that occasion that the result of adopting such a procedure would be that the expenditure of administration would swell up very high. A small State like Cochin cannot afford to have a second best—a highly paid officer—kept ready in every department merely for the purpose that there might be a successor to the departmental head. It is an impossible thing. Hence, circumstanced as we are in Cochin, we cannot avoid this transfer of officers from one department to another. Of course, Government should not push it to any ridiculous extent. If one and the same person is made to hold in quick succession five or six posts in one or two years, it will be pushing matters to the extreme. It would be making an absurdity of our exigencies here. At the same time we cannot accept this measure which would for all time prevent the transfer of officers from the judiciary to the executive lines.

Now, to come to the results of the procedure. Certain Hon'ble Members have been pleased to say that judicial officers would prove bad executive officers. But actual experience and even theory would show that there cannot be much substance in

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that contention. There is only a very thin partition between the judicial frame of mind and the executive frame of mind; and just as something of the executive frame of mind is required for the judicial officer, so also a little of the judicial frame of mind is required for the executive officer. It gives a widening of the intellectual horizon. It is very good for the executive officer to have a little of the judicial turn of mind, and for the judicial officer a little of executive turn of mind. Briefly, therefore, for reasons of finance, and even of principle, it may be simply impossible for the Government of Cochin to accept this resolution. I, therefore, beg to oppose the resolution.

മിസ്റ്റർ ടി. കെ. നായർ.—നമ്മുടെ കൊച്ചി രാജ്യത്തിൽ അനവധികാലമായി ഉദ്യോഗമണ്ഡലത്തിൽ നടന്നുവരുന്ന അനുചിതകരങ്ങളായ കാഴ്ചകളും ആശ്ചര്യകരങ്ങളായ പ്രവൃത്തികളും കണ്ടുകൊണ്ടിരുന്നിട്ടുള്ള മാന്യനായ മെമ്പർ ഈ പ്രമേയം ഉടനടെ പാസാക്കണമെന്നുള്ള ഉദ്ദേശത്തോടുകൂടി കൊണ്ടുവന്നിട്ടുള്ളതിൽ ഞാൻ അനുമോദിക്കുന്നു. അതുപോലെതന്നെ ഈ പ്രമേയത്തിൽ അടങ്ങിയ തത്വത്തെ സംബന്ധിച്ചു് പലരും സംസാരിച്ചതോക്കെ മുഴുവൻ വളരെ ആശ്ചര്യപ്പെടുന്നു. ഇതിനകത്തു് എന്തുതന്നെ അടങ്ങിയിരുന്നാലും ഉദ്യോഗമണ്ഡലത്തിലുള്ളവർക്കു് യാതൊന്നും ബാധകമാക്കിതീർക്കുവാൻ സാധിക്കുകയില്ല. മനുഷ്യരിൽ സാധാരണയായി കാണാവുള്ള ചേഷ്ടകൾ ഈ ഉദ്യോഗമണ്ഡലത്തിലുള്ളവർക്കും ഉണ്ടു്. അവരും മനുഷ്യർതന്നെയാണെല്ലൊ. ഒരാളെ ഒരു ഉദ്യോഗത്തിനു വയ്ക്കണമെന്നുണ്ടെങ്കിൽ അതിനുവേണ്ടിയൊരു ഒഴിവുണ്ടാക്കുക എന്നുള്ളതു സാധാരണയായിനാം കണ്ടുവരുന്ന ഒരു സ്വഭാവമാണു്. ഒഴിവുണ്ടാക്കുകയെന്നുവച്ചാൽ അതായതു, സ്റ്റെഷ്യലിൽ ആയിട്ടു ഒരാളെ വയ്ക്കേണ്ടിവരുമ്പോൾ അതിനുവേണ്ടി ഒരു സ്റ്റെഷ്യൽ ഉദ്യോഗം നിർമ്മിച്ചു് അതിൽനിയമിക്കയാണല്ലൊ ചെയ്യുന്നതു്. പിന്നെ ആ ആൾക്കു അതിൽനിന്നും പിന്നോക്കം പോകുവാൻ യാതൊരു നിവൃത്തിയുമില്ല. പിന്നോക്കം പോയാൽ അവിടെ മുമ്പുണ്ടായിരുന്ന സമ്പാദ്യംപിന്നെ കിട്ടുവാനും പ്രയാസം. ആ ആളെ എന്തെങ്കിലും ഒരു ജോലിയുണ്ടായി അവിടെ വയ്ക്കേണ്ടതായ മുമതല ഗവർമ്മെണ്ടിനുവന്നു. വേറെ ഒരു ഉദ്യോഗത്തിനു നിയമിക്കുവാൻ മാർഗ്ഗവും കാണുന്നില്ല. അങ്ങിനെ വരുമ്പോൾ ഏതെങ്കിലും ഒരു ഒഴിവുണ്ടാക്കി കൊടുക്കാതെ നിവൃത്തിയില്ലെന്നുവരുന്നു. അതിനു് ഒക്കാത്തപക്ഷം പുതിയ രീതിപ്രകാരം പതിനഞ്ചു ദിവസത്തേക്കൊരു മാസത്തേക്കൊ അവധി എടുപ്പിക്കും. ആതുകഴിഞ്ഞുവരുമ്പോഴേക്കു് എന്തെങ്കിലും ഒരു ഉദ്യോഗം കൊടുക്കേണ്ടതിനു് ഏർപ്പാടു ചെയ്കയുംചെയ്യും. ആളു് എക്സിക്യൂട്ടീവ് ലയനിൽ ജോലി ചെയ്തിരുന്ന ആളായിരിക്കാം. പിന്നെടു് ജുഡീഷ്യൽ ലയനിൽ അ

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യിരിക്കാം വയ്ക്കുന്നതു്. അങ്ങിനെ ചെയ്യുവാൻ പാടില്ലെന്നാവ
ന്നാൽ പിന്നെ അവധി എടുത്ത ആളുടെ സ്ഥിതി എന്താണ"? ആ
ആളെ ഉദ്യോഗത്തിൽ വയ്ക്കുവാൻ മുമ്പതലപ്പെട്ട ഗവൺമെണ്ടി
ന്റെ സ്ഥിതിയെന്താണു്? (ചിരി) ഈ വക സംഗതികളൊന്നാം
ലോലംപോലും ആലോചിക്കാതെ ഈ വിധം ഒരു പ്രമേയം ഇവി
ടെ കൊണ്ടുവന്നതിലാണ് ഞാൻ അത്ഭുതപ്പെട്ടതു്. അതുകൊ
ണ്ടു് ഈ പ്രമേയം ഇവിടെ പാസാക്കിക്കുവാൻ ശ്രമിക്കാതെ ഇതി
നെ ഈ നിലയിൽതന്നെ പിൻവലിക്കേണ്ടതാണെന്നു് ഇതിന്റെ
അവതാരകനോടു് അപേക്ഷിച്ചുകൊണ്ടു് ഞാൻ തല്ക്കാലം വിരമി
ക്കുന്നു.

Rama Varmha Tampuran.—Sir, with regard to this resolution, Government are in quite agreement with the mover of the resolution so far as the principle is concerned. They do agree that it would be rather undesirable to transfer officers from the executive to the judiciary and *vice versa*. As a matter of fact, as the Hon'ble Member for Cheruviruthi remarked, if it is possible it might even be better to confine executive Heads of Departments to the departments in which they have been working. But as was also observed by several other members here, it may not be possible to do that always; especially in a small State like Cochin. Therefore, making due allowance for that, the Government are in full agreement with the principle underlying the resolution.

Mr. A. Eachara Menon.—Sir, I never objected to the transfer of the judicial officers to the executive line. My objection chiefly lies in the transfer of the District Judges to the executive line, and I specially mentioned the reason why I wished to have that when I moved the resolution. The chief reason for allowing the transfer, according to the Trichur Member, is that they were drawing small salaries. I specially said that they should be given increments, as was suggested by the Finance Committee. It is further said that training was necessary for all. Is it not doubly necessary to become a good Judge of the Chief Court. It is to have such a training that I wanted these people not to be disturbed. With these few words I withdraw the resolution.

The resolution was, with leave, withdrawn.

The following resolution was considered withdrawn.

Mr. E. Ikkanda Warriar.—"*This Council recommends to the Government that a remission of 20 per cent in the existing rates of assessment of lands in the State be granted during the current year.*"

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